

# THE ATLANTA

VOLUME XIV.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1883.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE 5 CENT

## PEYTON H. SNOOK.

My sales for past two weeks have been something marvelous, almost incredible. Think for a moment of handling, within the short space of twelve days, over Three Hundred Chamber and Parlor Suits, in the very teeth of the hue and cry of hard times and dull trade.

### 815,000 Worth Sold in Two Weeks.

What does it mean? Either my prices are lower, my stock larger, my goods finer, or my methods such as to induce a discriminating public to fill my warehouse from morning till night, with eager buyers. Dozens leave my store daily without being served. My

### "FALL STYLES ARE NOW"

Being placed on my floors, and will be in order by Monday, Sept. 3rd, which will be a revelation both in prices and variety. A full description will be given in a later announcement. Remember, you cannot afford to buy a single article of furniture without looking through my stock which is by all odds the largest, finest and cheapest in the south.

I will open up some lovely

## BRIDAL SUITES

Rich in design, elegant in finish, and artistic in style.

These goods are unexcelled anywhere in this country.

Also another large shipment—those

Cottage Suits for	\$15.00
Walnut Marble Top Dresser Suits	\$30.00
Marble Hat Rack	\$10.00
Folding Lounges	\$10.00
Rep Lounges	\$5.00
Push Parlor Suits	\$5.00

Besides hundreds of other articles that I propose to sell at prices unapproachable elsewhere.

## PEYTON H. SNOOK.

**EXCURSIONS.**  
**ON THURSDAY**  
**SEPTEMBER 6TH INST. A**  
**BASKET PICNIC**  
Will be given to  
**INDIAN SPRINGS**

E. T. V. and G. railroad for the benefit of

**ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY.**

The train will leave Whitehall street station at 7:30 a. m., a two-hour run, returning at 9:30 p. m.

**FARE TO SPRINGS AND RETURN**

(Including hack hire.)

**\$1.50**

Parties availing themselves of this low rate can remain one day at the springs, returning by regular trains. Father Hennessy went down to see how things work there, and can guarantee to every one a day of

**REAL ENJOYMENT.**

He hopes that in course of time some live men will get together and do it, if possible, towards beautifying "This little Eden," as nature has

Tickets may be procured at the company's station, the parsonage or any of the teachers of the immaculate conception Sunday school.

**Excursion Tickets!**

VIA  
**PIEDMONT AIR-LINE**

TO THE  
**ORIOLE CELEBRATION,**

—AT—  
**BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,**

Commencing Sunday, September 9th and continuing to the 12th, inclusive. The Piedmont Air-Line will sell Round

**TRIP TICKETS ATLANTA TO BALTIMORE, AT \$27.90.**

Tickets good to return until September 16th, inclusive. Via Piedmont Air-Line have choice of two daily trains with sleeping cars to Baltimore.

C. W. CHEARS, S. M. SLAUGHTER,  
S. W. Agt. Atlanta, Ga., G. P. A. Richmond, Va.,  
C. R. SERGEANT, Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.

**NEW HOUSE! NEW GOODS!**

**GRAND OPENING OF THE**

**NEW YORK FURNITURE STORE**

137 WHITEHALL ST.,

**DANIEL WOLF, Proprietor,**

REPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE is now opening a full and complete line of Furniture from the best manufacturers in the North and West, which will be sold, "not sacrificed," at the lowest possible prices.

## LIFE IN NEW YORK.

THE MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES AT WORK.

How Uncongenial Couples are Compelled to Preserve An outward Demour of Quilts—Bridal Honeymoon—No Signs of Love and His Ostracism—Lord Chief Justice Celebrates.

Special to the Constitution.

New York, August 31.—There is a matrimonial agency in this city, it is official, too. Its purpose is not to make matches, but to smooth out the friction of the matrimonial life. It is a bureau in the department of charities and corrections. Inasmuch as failures by husbands to support their wives and children increase the expenses of the poor houses, the commissioners try to apply the rule that prevention is easier than cure. They take promptly to hand cases in which men are neglectful of their monetary marital responsibilities, and by threatening legal prosecution or by actually beginning it, compel the delinquent to give a certain amount of money weekly to the wife. It is provided that these payments shall be made at the commissioner's office, and there the woman calls regularly for her income. William Blake, the attaché in charge of this business, sits like a judge behind a high desk, and is severely judicial in his aspect and manner. The husbands who appear before him see nothing in his portly figure and severe countenance to make them doubt that he could deliver them over to torture or death if he chose to. This assumption of authority, in the absence of any, saves him a great deal of opposition. He decides upon the amounts and periods of payment quite as though there was no possible appeal, and in a majority of cases his mandate is obeyed. His general rule is to make the man give a third of his wages to the wife if there is no further family, and half or more if there are young children. In one house at the office I saw four neglected wives draw their money, the sums ranging from three to seven dollars. One husband was arraigned, he is a carpenter able to earn fifteen dollars a week, if he let whisky alone, but not inclined, drunk or sober, to support his wife. He had been brought there by a policeman on a warrant charging abandonment, and Mr. Blake, after lecturing him on the enormity of his neglect, sentenced him off hand to come with five dollars every Saturday afternoon.

"My court may be a little irregular," he said to me, "but it dispenses justice in a reasonable manner. Hundreds of men are here induced—most of them think they are compelled—to support their families; and a great deal of money is saved for the city, because these poor women and children would otherwise become objects of charity."

That is another matrimonial agency in connection with the department of charities and corrections, and one which is much less publicly conducted. This state, like most others, has a law providing that the authorities may, in cases where a public charge, ascertain the paternity, and make the father give bonds for the support of the infant. In a great city, of course such instances are exceedingly numerous. A lawyer is employed to do nothing else than deal with these married fathers. Much is left to his discretion, and it is not surprising that he is the most extensive matchmaker in the country, for he endeavors to bring about a legal marriage between all the couples who come before him. This can often be brought about by persuasion; if not, a threat of criminal prosecution may suffice. Actual arrest is the final resort, for the aim is to settle the trouble without exposure if possible. The counsel, Douglas Lewis, is daily to be seen in the police courts obtaining warrants, and occasionally arraigning a prisoner; but in the main his business is done secretly, and many of the marriages which he brings about are not known even to the acquaintances of the concerned persons as being any way unusual. Not only is this an immensely successful matrimonial bureau, but it charges no fees. However, the couples these units may be supposed to pay pretty dearly in interrupted happiness, if not in the permanent loss of it.

MONSIEUR CAPEL.

Poverty and crime have taken no vacation this summer. Almost everything else has moved lazily or stopped altogether since the first of July. The autumn revival will begin next week, but as yet not much is being done to-day that can be put off until tomorrow. Even religion is nearly at a stand still. I have known of only two assemblies this summer that were large enough to crowd the churches in which they were held. On both occasions a distinguished foreigner was on view. One was Monsignor Capel, the Roman Catholic priest who was helped to a reputation as a wonderfully successful proselyter by Disraeli putting him into the novel "Lothair." He preached a rather disappointing sermon in the beautiful new church of St. Francis Xavier, and there was a tremendous rush to see him. The Catholic clergy of the city have been kind in him, however, and really he has not made the fashionable sort of sensation that was expected—the latter owing to his unwisely allowing himself to be captured by a notorious small circle of tuft hunters.

"But why is the New York priesthood against him?" I asked of a pastor of a Catholic church.

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Delivered before the State Agricultural Society, at its Recent Meeting—The Advantages and Possibilities of Georgia as a Truck Country—Fruit Trucking Well Stated.

The following essay on "Truck Farming" was read by Mr. McCall, of Brooks county, at the late meeting of the state agricultural society:

In accordance with the request of the secretary of this convention couched in terms complimentary to Brooks county, this essay is prepared on short notice, and at such times as could be taken from professional demands.

The subject by assignment is "Truck Farming." The word "truck" in this connection has, like the new silver dollar, been redefined, and has attached to it a new and different value. That it should have been applied to garden and farm products is somewhat remarkable. It has properly and legitimately been applied to the delivery of goods from the city to the country, and from the country to the city.

As applied to a species of platform vehicle, from the Greek word "trechos," which signifies a wheel, so much has been written within the last two years in our daily and weekly papers upon the general subject of market gardening, that it is hardly necessary to repeat the old story of its origin and history.

It is just, however, to say that market gardening is a long and arduous task. It is not only a laborious task, but it is also a costly one. It requires a large amount of capital, and a large amount of labor. It is not a task that can be undertaken by a single individual, but it must be undertaken by a large number of people.

Before looking at this subject in its minutiae, it will be well to consider the general advantages of truck farming. The advantages of truck farming are many and varied. It is a profitable business, and it is a business that can be undertaken by a single individual, or by a large number of people.

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New Code of Georgia, an elegant Book of 1,200  
Pages.  
Georgia's Public Servants.  
Silliman's Law Forms.  
History of Georgia Baptists.  
The Christian Index (Weekly).  
The Southern Cultivator (Monthly).  
Orders by mail for any of the above will receive  
prompt attention.















# THE CONSTITUTION, PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, or \$10 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news selected from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to  
THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 2, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, for weather, northeast to southeast winds, nearly stationary or lower barometer.

The New York World and Mr. John Sherman will be glad to hear that Savannah has an income tax. All incomes above \$500 are taxed to support the city government, and the best lawyers of the city say the mayor and alderman of our ancient and beautiful seaport have the law on their side. Savannah may be the entering wedge that will split wide open our entire system of taxation.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND money order offices will be in operation by the end of the month. Each note costs three cents more than its face value, and it may be had in any amount from one cent up to and including \$100. It is payable to bearer within three months after issue at either the postoffice upon which it is drawn or at the postoffice that issued it. These notes do not supersede the familiar money order. There is room for both.

Up in New Hampshire there is a breeze over certain Swedes who have run in debt and who are not allowed to leave the state until their debt is paid. The Swedish minister and various persons claim that they are held as "slaves," although they have the entire state to roam over and work in. If the bill known to us as Tuttle's bill had become a law, we can judge from the New Hampshire case what a howl would have gone up in certain quarters over its terms when put in operation. Labor is very sensitive to legal control, and it generally has friends who are ready to make a great deal of noise.

The coalitionists who follow Senator Mahone have decided to carry Virginia, the two Carolinas, Florida and Mississippi in the presidential election, always provided they can have in the meanwhile control of the offices in the south, and a liberal supply of money next summer. They assure Mr. Arthur and his cabinet that they can deliver the goods, and they intimate that he can have them if he fulfills his part of the contract. The scheme is said to have been formally ratified at a meeting in Mahone's parlors at the Arlington Hotel in Washington. Colonel Cash, of South Carolina, was there, and so was General Longstreet, but a good many of the coalitionists were quite content to send letters of sympathy.

## A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

It is quite the fashion just now to demand the establishment of a postal telegraph system by the general government. No doubt the proposition will be pressed upon the attention of congress next winter. No doubt Mr. Jay Gould and his associates would be glad to sell out their interests in the Western Union company in accordance with the statutes of 1866 and 1872, which provide that "the United States, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines property and effects" of any companies that accept certain privileges over the public domain of the United States—the Western Union being one of the number—"at an appraised value to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the postmaster general of the United States, two by the company interested and one by the four so previously selected." This plan might not give the Western Union company eighty millions for what really cost not over twenty-five millions, but still they would doubtless be glad to accept the method of appraisement prescribed by the government.

But there are several things to be considered in connection with the question. Do we want to add another immense corps to the army of office holders? Can the business be economically conducted by the government? Is not this a proper subject for private enterprise? If not, shall we buy out the old lines, or build new ones to the destruction of the property already in existence? The last named proposition would be considered by many people other than Mr. Jay Gould a breach of faith, an act of injustice and tyranny on the part of the government. There are certainly two sides to the question, and congress will do well to consider both sides before it imposes another branch of business upon the government.

## THE FALL TRADE.

Elsewhere appears opinions relative to the trade prospects of the fall months. While trouble has appeared in the grain, iron, leather and other branches of trade, our merchants and manufacturers are serene and confident. The business men that THE CONSTITUTION representative talked with yesterday are not men easily misled as to the condition of the condition of the country merchant and of the condition of the country tributary to Atlanta. They have unusual facilities for knowing the condition of the men on the farms who stand behind him and who constitute the backbone of the country. There is a good demand for goods, and no trouble is anticipated in making collections. Atlanta's trade is constantly widening, and this fall we will feel for the first time the impulse of the Georgia Pacific.

The more important and essential branches of trade are in a sound and prosperous condition all over the country. The wheat crop and the cotton crop will not come up to the immense crops of the year before, but both of these crops will, with the surplus of the previous year, be equal to the needs of all consumers. All other crops are abundant, and the food supply, as a whole, will exceed

that of any other year. Money is plenty, our exports have rarely been larger, our manufacturers are busy with very few exceptions and there is no reason to doubt that the year will go out with the blessings of a happy and contented people. The conditions are all favorable to prosperity. Best of all, speculation, if not dead, sleepeth, and if that continues to be the case, we have nothing to do to ensure general success except to keep at work and keep the confidence that we now have.

## THE DISASTER IN JAVA.

Ischia's earthquake, in which a city was destroyed, is lost sight of in the news that comes from Java. This great island is the chief seat of Dutch power in the east. It is about 700 miles long and from 50 to 150 miles wide. It is one of the most fertile and populous islands in the world, containing nearly twenty millions of people, and supplying the world with the coffee that bears its name.

Java, like Naples, has, however, long been a volcanic center. The long island is traversed by a lofty chain of mountains, and these mountains present several series of volcanoes, most of them extinct, but some constantly ejecting mud or smoke or ashes. All the island is of the Indian archipelago are of volcanic origin, and in the entire group are no less than 100 active volcanoes. The volcano belt, so to speak, runs through these islands, through Formosa, through Japan to Kamtschatka, where there are fourteen active volcanoes. Java has perhaps suffered more from volcanic disturbances than any other section of the world. In 1822 an eruption of one of its great craters destroyed 20,000 persons, and at brief intervals it has been shaken up or filled with alarm by sudden demonstrations of the titanic furnaces below its crust. And yet the island has all along been prosperous and populous beyond all the other islands of the Malay group.

The disaster that has just occurred began 45 miles away in the island Kra Kata, but it soon spread to Java, awakening crater after crater until about thirty of them were at work covering the island with lava, fire, ashes, mud, gas, steam, hot rocks and even blocks of ice. For two days and two nights the great island, 700 miles long, was shaken by internal forces and swept by tidal waves. The roar of these maddened forces is said to have been indescribable. The air was filled with electricity, and numerous water sports added to the horrors of the scene. If the reports that have been received are to be trusted, 100,000 people perished, and not a crop on the island escaped destruction.

The disaster is, however, more remarkable on account of the changes wrought in the earth's surface. If the reports are true it exceeds in this respect any convulsion of nature in historic times. The sea now rolls unchecked where fruitful islands stood, and a great mountain, Kromat, has disappeared. The shore and the bottom of the sea have been so changed that navigation between Java and Sumatra is dangerous. All the low-lying portion of Batavia, the capital of the province, was swept away, and every light house near the island was destroyed. Those who have derided the changes wrought by internal fires, will find little support for their theories in the present condition of Java. Such cataclysmic changes do indeed suggest one that will involve, not alone an island 700 miles long, but the whole of the earth's surface. At Java the earth sank and rose, and quaked and great fissures appeared, and the crust that had seemed so real and substantial, became less so than the changing waves that obey some laws of nature.

The theory of M. Elisee Reclus as to the cause of volcanoes is widely accepted by scientists now-a-days, and this does not look to any disaster that will include great portions of the world. He says a volcano is a huge intermittent spring. It is where the sea water goes down to the earth's internal furnaces of lava. Volcanoes are found near the seacoast, and sea salts are always deposited about their craters. When the sea water penetrates to the depth of nine miles M. Reclus thinks it would in the form of steam gain an expansive force sufficient to create the natural phenomenon that was witnessed at Ischia or Java. It throws up lava and whatever else gets in its way. If it cannot readily escape, it shakes the earth. The very mountains rise or sink as the pressure of this mighty agent is applied or removed. The vent holes of the volcanoes are the world's safety valves, and the disaster that has overtaken the people of Java may therefore be considered a temporary assurance of freedom from similar upheavals in other parts of the globe.

## RESUME OF THE TRUCK SEASON.

We print elsewhere an article reviewing the truck season of 1883, from which it will be seen that Georgia raised this year about 6,250,000 melons, of which she sent to market all but 1,000,000, which were consumed on the farms, fed to stock or wasted. This enormous crop, supplemented by the vegetable crop, has paid the farmers about \$250,000, which may be considered a surplus above the staple crops. Much of the truck land has been used for cotton and corn after the truck crops were taken off. The season has been an unusually untoward one for all kinds of truck, but it has been nevertheless satisfactory on the whole. It has demonstrated that large crops of truck can be marketed, and next year will see an increase in acreage and yield.

The three truck distinctive counties are Lowndes, Brooks and Thomas. It is doubtful if there are three more prosperous counties in the state. There are none in which lands have improved in fertility more rapidly or in value. The taxbooks for 1883 show that the value of their real estate, as returned by the owners, has increased \$750,000, or more than three quarters of a million for the three small counties. It is a pleasure to ride through these counties and note the rich farms, the lawn-like meadows and the pretty vegetable patches. In spite of these, or rather because of these, the crop of cotton and corn raised in each of the counties is larger than ever before, and the returns from truck have been an addition to the staple crops. If every farmer in Georgia could spend a week loafing through these counties and talking to the farmers, we should see the truck acreage quadrupled next year.

The truck farmers' convention that meets in Thomasville next Wednesday will be a most interesting body, and will have a great deal of interest to report.

We call the attention of the legislature to the fact that the various municipal corporations of our no-

ble old state have violated their charters. They have levied a burdensome tax on dogs. We advise the able and esteemed legislature to look into this matter. If the noble Georgia cur and the no less noble but humbler rat terrier are to be taxed by cities, what becomes of the boasted rights, immunities and privileges of North American citizenship?

Mr. CONKLING is probably preparing to become a foreign correspondent. He was seen by Gath, of Babylon, talking to Editor Joseph Pulitzer on the sidewalk the other night. Editor Joseph Pulitzer is an innocent-minded German-American from the suburbs of St. Louis, and it is to be hoped that he is not making a habit of keeping bad company in the metropolis.

The civil service reform introduced in the Atlanta postoffice by the administration is genuine. An honest and faithful official, who gives entire satisfaction to the people, is summarily removed, under the most humiliating circumstances, and given no opportunity to meet any charge that may rest against him.

New York politicians flippantly allude to the distinguished editor of the Philadelphia Press as "Charley Smith." This goes to show that there is nothing a politician will not attempt. Editor Smith should assert the dignity of an adopted Philadelphia.

In the New York Tribune of today the solid south poses as the tail of the democratic dog. Talking to Editor Joseph Pulitzer on the sidewalk the other night. Editor Joseph Pulitzer is an innocent-minded German-American from the suburbs of St. Louis, and it is to be hoped that he is not making a habit of keeping bad company in the metropolis.

It is hinted that the Cincinnati democrats who desire to bolt because Editor Murphree has charged that the party is composed of catfish, are mainly duds. It horrifies us to learn that there are duds in Hamilton county, Ohio.

A few of our more illiterate contemporaries are disposed to doubt that their Uncle Geoff. Chaney composed his poems in the negro dialect. What we need in this country is more night schools for northern and western editors.

It is true the disturbance in Java was a very sensational affair, but please turn your attention to Ohio. The mortality was perhaps greater in Java than it ever has been in Ohio, but the hubbaloos is quite as imposing.

The New York Times has a column editorial based on the fact that Mr. Tilden is about to purchase a yacht. The editor of the Times instinctively hits upon the topics in which the American people are interested.

Some of the would-be democratic leaders think the people are fools, and the people think some of the would-be democratic leaders are fools. The people are probably nearer right than the would-be leaders.

THE New York Tribune says that the placing of Mr. Randall in the speaker's chair will mean a persistent evasion of the tariff. This is true. It will also mean the defeat of the democratic party in 1884.

We hear more from the republican editors about Mr. Tilden's yacht than we should if the great Jeffersonian democrat were preparing to build a fleet. In that event, the editors would endeavor to escape.

There will come a time when the people, remembering that the legislature issued a license allowing taxpayers to avoid the penalties of the law, will compel members to pay their own expenses.

PERHAPS the biggest mistake that Postmaster Conley made was in being honest. An honest office holder is a standing insult to the whole republican party. He is looked upon as a traitor.

Mr. PENDLETON missed his great opportunity when he failed to write a card and declare that the civil service reform fraud was invented by the republican corruptionists.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Maine legislature met yesterday in special session.

SENATOR MILLER, of New York, is for Maine, while Senator MILLER, of California, is for himself.

TEXAS IN 1871 had taxable values amounting to \$122,504,073; in 1882 they amounted to \$19,925,476.

The republican state committee of Massachusetts has issued an address to the people, marking the opening of the campaign in that state.

PRESIDENT EATON, of the civil service commission, reports that matters are working all right, and the commission is likely to be quite successful.

THE Nebraska democratic state convention yesterday nominated Hon. J. W. D. Daniels, G. W. Johnson and Hon. J. M. Woolworth, for regents of the state university.

GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, is reported to be considering the question of calling an extra session of the legislature, either to amend the Dowling Sunday law or to make it apply to St. Louis, or to prepare a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

UNCLE REMUS HATCH says that either Beck, of Kentucky, or Conkling, of New York, will be the next president. He says that if the republicans nominate Conkling, Beck and an irresistible following of demagogues will support him, while if the democrats should nominate Beck, Conkling will carry New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts for him.

THE Chicago Tribune thus muses over the hot water bath taken by ex-senator Conkling: "The egotism of this strutting peacock makes one shudder in contemplating what might have happened to the country if he had remained long enough in the Illinois springs tub to have been boiled until he was ready for the table. Such a baked meat might have involved a catastrophe to the country as fearful as if a cyclone had swept over it."

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is dangerously ill.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE JOHN ENKIN, of Georgia, is at the Park Avenue hotel.

OUIDA threatens to invoke the law upon her American relatives, who, she says, never cease to vilify her.

P. D. ARMOUR, the Chicago speculator, is 51 years old, and worth \$10,000,000. He is a New York farmer's son.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT O'HARA, of North Carolina, was recently entertained at dinner by prominent colored citizens in Boston.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ALDERMAN has declined a dinner tendered to him by the states he is about to visit.

THE queen has commissioned the duke of Albany to snuff his father-in-law, the prince of Wales-Pyramon, with the grand cross of the order of Bath. The ceremony takes place at Argesen with considerable state.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, of unsavory notoriety, was a lion at a subscription ball in the casino at Kissingen recently, and one fair young applicant for an introduction, finding other means impracticable, ingeniously asked the great man to pass her bracelet for him.

THE ABBE FRANZ LIEZT, who has been staying for some time in Weimar, is giving the finishing touches to his great oratorio, "St. Elizabeth." He occupies his spare moments in writing verses and every alternate day he receives his numerous pupils. He intends to prolong his stay at Weimar till the end of October.

A FREE library which was given to the town of Danversville, Scotland, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, was opened yesterday by Lord Rosebery, who spoke in praise of the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. Lord Rosebery referred to a visit he intends to make shortly to America, a country which, he said, had always been dear to him.

## NIGHTS WITH UNCLE REMUS.

IX.

### Brother Wolf Says Grace.

"Tiddy, the house girl, made such a terrible report of the carrying on of Daddy Jack that the little boy's mother thought it prudent not to allow him to visit Uncle Remus so often. The child, however, being as good as dead for several nights, his playthings and picture books finally lost their interest. He cried so hard he believed to go to see Uncle Remus that his mother placed him under the care of Aunt Tempy, a woman of large authority on the place, and who stood next to Uncle Remus in the confidence of her mistress. Aunt Tempy was a fat, middle-aged woman, who always wore a head-napkin, and kept her sleeves rolled up, displaying her plump, black arms, winter and summer. She never hesitated to exercise her authority, and the younger negroes on the place regarded her as a tyrant; but in spite of her loud voice and brusque manners, she was thoroughly good-natured, generally good-humored, and always trustworthy. Aunt Tempy and Uncle Remus were secretly jealous of each other, but they were careful never to come in conflict, and to all appearances, the most cordial relations existed between them.

"Well, de goodness knows!" exclaimed Uncle Remus, as Aunt Tempy went in with the little boy. "How you come on, sis Tempy? De rainy season aint no mighty fur off w'en you come a sojourning in this house. If I'd a know'd you'd a bin a comin' I'd a sorter stowed 'em in bresh'd de cobs 'bout de enders."

"Don't mind me, Brer Remus. Luck in de house whar de cobs hangs low. I 'uz des a-passin' a-passin' 'long-un Miss Sally an me ef I kin come fur ez de 'old wid dat chile dar, but ess you, taint in my manners ter run in back at de do'. How you come on, Brer Remus?"

"Poly, sis Tempy, en yit I aint complainin'. Tain't yer, en a ketch yander, wid de craps 't'w'd 'em, aint no mo' dan ole foids kin speak. How is sis Tempy?"

"I thank de Lord I'm able to crawl, Brer Remus, en dat's bout all. Ef I wadn't so run in my ways, dese yer niggers would er sot me 'stracted 'recl'y."

Daddy Jack was sitting in the corner laughing and talking to himself, and the little boy watched him not without a feeling of awe. After awhile he said:

"Uncle Remus, wont Daddy Jack tell us a story to-night?"

"Now, den, honey," responded the old man, "we aint ter push Brer Jack too close; we will deshabter creep up on 'im en ketch 'im fer er tale wence he in de bums. Sometime hess plump, sometime he aint plump. You aint bin down yer so long, hit sorer look lak it may be; dat I kin dobe come 'cross my mem'berance dat day wuz one fine w'en Brer Wolf ketch Brer Rabbit, w'en I aint never gin it outter you yit."

"Brother Wolf caught Brother Rabbit, Uncle Remus?" exclaimed the little boy incredulously.

"Yass! dat's de up en down un it, sho," responded the old man, with emphasis, "en I be mighty glad ef sis Tempy yer will 'seize me w'iles I runs over 'e tale wid you."

"Dessy you, Brer Remus, don't pay no 'tention ter me," said Aunt Tempy, folding her fat arms upon her ample bosom, and assumed an attitude of rest and contentment. "I'm bad ez de chillun 'bout dem ole tales, 'kaze I kin des set up yer un lissen at um de whole blessed night, un a good part er de day. Yass, Lord!"

"Well, den," said Uncle Remus, "we will des huddle up yer en see w'at come er Brer Rabbit w'en ole Brer Wolf ketch 'im. Den days," he continued, looking at Daddy Jack and smiling broadly, "de cobs wuz comin' in de house, k' t'wain't Miss Meadows en de pais dey wuz 'bout 'round,' hit 'uz Miss Motts, dey wuz des aint a cotrin'. En 't'wain't none der yer 'low'dy do ma'm I speak I better be gwine,' n'er, hit 'uz go after brekkus en stay twel after supper. Brer Rabbit he got tuck wid a likin' fer Miss Motts, en soon en mawbin, he tuck'n slick hisself er, he did, en put out ter call on 'er. W'en Brer Rabbit git ter whar Miss Motts live, she done gone off some."

"Some folks 'under sot down en wait twel Miss Motts come back, en den ag'in some folks 'under tuck der foot in der han' en went back; but ole Brer Rabbit, he aint de ma fer ter be outdone, en he des tuck'n go in de kitchen en light he seegyan, en den he put out ter fetch a call on Miss Meadows en de gals."

"We he git dar, fer en betcher, he fine Miss Meadows, en he tipped in, ole Brer Rabbit did, en he galanted 'round mungins un, same lak ole er deze yer town chaps w'at you see come outter Harmony Grove meetin' house. Dey talk en dey laff; dey laff en dey giggle. Bimeby, 'long twel de night, Brer Rabbit 'low he better be gwine. De widmen folks he all ax 'im fer ter stay twel after supper, kaze he desch ally campy, but Brer Rabbit he ferd he wuz aint no more ter be fide'd on fer 'im, so he tuck'n pay his specks, he did, en start fer home."

"He aint git fur twel he come up wid a great big basket settin' down by de side er de big road. He look up de road; he aint see nobody. He look down de road; he aint see nobody. He look befin, he look all 'round,' he aint see nobody. He lissen, en lissen, he aint hear nothin'. He wait, en he wait; nobody aint come."

"Den, bimeby Brer Rabbit go en peep in de basket, en it seem lak it half full er green truck. He hetch he han' in, he did, en git some en put it in he mouf. Den he shet he eye en do lak he studyin' 'bout sump'n. After w'ile he 'low ter hess, 'hit look lak sparrergrass, hit feel lak sparrergrass, hit taste lak sparrergrass, en I be de blessed 'fader sparrergrass."

"Wid dat, Brer Rabbit jump up, he did, en crack he heel tergeader, en he fetcn one leap en land in de oaks, right spenz in 'mungs de sparrergrass. Den, whar he miss he footin'," continued Uncle Remus, rubbing his beard meditatively, "kaze w'en he jump in 'mungs de sparrergrass, right den en dar he jump in 'mungs ole Brer Wolf, w'ich he wuz quite up lak de sparrergrass."

"Dat now," exclaimed Aunt Tempy, enthusiastically. "W'at tell you? W'at make him pester ter foids 'dun I boun Brer Wolf nait 'im?"

"Time Brer Wolf grab 'im," continued Uncle Remus, "Brer Rabbit know'd he 'uz a gone case; yit he sing out, he did:

"I des tryin' ter skeer you, Brer Wolf, I des tryin' ter skeer you. I know'd you 'uz in dar, Brer Wolf. I know'd you by de smell," said Brer Rabbit, sense.

"Ole Brer Wolf grin, he did, en lick he chops, en yit he say:

"Mighty glad you know'd me, Brer Rabbit, kaze I know'd you des time you draptn on me. I tuck'n tell Brer Fox jistiddy dat I 'uz gwine take a nap 'longside er de road, en I boun 'un 'ud come en wake me up en sho' nuff, yer you come en yer yit," ter Brer Wolf, sense.

"Ole Mr. Rabbit, how you feel now?" exclaimed Aunt Tempy, her sympathies evidently with Brother Wolf.

"W'en Brer Rabbit year dis," said Uncle Remus, paying no attention to the interruption, "he 'gun ter git mighty skeer'd, en he whirl in den Brer Wolf ter please un 'im loose; but des make Brer Wolf grin wusser, en he toot look so long en shine, w'ile, en he gum look so red, dat Brer Rabbit tuck up en stay still. He so skeer'd dat he brine up lak he gwine cry."

"W'at you gwine kyar me, Brer Wolf?"

"Down by de branch, Brer Rabbit."

"W'at you gwine down dar fer, Brer Wolf?"

"So I kin git some water ter clean you wid after I done skunt you, Brer Rabbit."

"Please, sho, I jenne go, Brer Wolf."

"You talk so young you make me laff, Brer Rabbit."

"Dat sparrergrass done make me sick, Brer Wolf."

"You will be sick'n dat 'fo I git done wid you, Brer Rabbit."

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## THE LEGISLATURE.

The senate met at nine o'clock, the president in the chair. Prayer by Senator McFay. Roll call was dispensed with and the Journal read and approved.

Mr. Parks moved a reconsideration of the action of the senate in indefinitely postponing a house resolution paying to the house committee on technology expense incurred during their trip, authorized by the house, to visit certain northern schools of technology.

The motion prevailed unanimously and the resolution was recommitted to the committee on finance.

Mr. Greer, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution to require the governor to have conducted in the capital a fair for the purpose of raising money to be used for the construction of the state lunatic asylum. Passed.

A bill to amend the law fixing the salary of certain officers of the county, passed.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Mercantile Insurance Company, passed.

A bill to submit to the legal voters of Butts county the question of prohibition, passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Grayville, in the county of Calhoun, passed.

A bill to appropriate money to complete the new buildings in process of construction of the state lunatic asylum. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act fixing the salary of certain officers of the county, passed.

A bill to establish a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Paulding, and to define its duties. Passed.

A bill to prevent hunting or hunting on certain lots of land in Dodge county. Tabled.

On motion, the senate went into executive session, to consider a sealed communication from the governor.

The nomination of Thomas H. Whitaker, as judge of the county court of Floyd, was confirmed.

The senate adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

The house met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by Speaker Garrard. Prayer by Mr. Bonner, of Carroll. The Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Silman, of Jackson, moved to reconsider the action of the house on a resolution offered by Mr. Hoge in reference to the invitation of Senator Brewster to attend the session of the legislature.

On motion to reconsider the yeas and nays were called, and were 2 yeas and 47 nays. So the bill to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell, of Gwinnett, moved to devote the morning session to reading second time bills favorably reported. Agreed to.

Mr. Watson introduced a bill to amend the section of the code relating to trespasses so as to declare it unlawful for any person to enter the right of way of railroads does not constitute a trespass, and also a bill declaring that railroads shall exercise all due and reasonable care to prevent persons or stock on their right of way. The bills were referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Bartlett of Bibb—A resolution to relieve the securities of the tax collector of Bibb. Referred to finance committee.

The house then took up the order of reading the second time bills favorably reported.

The house continued to read bills the second time, and adjourned at 10 o'clock.

## Waiting for the Jury.

SAVANNAH, September 1.—The coroner says the jury in the case of Henry Hertel and wife, murdered, they are not ready to render a verdict until Saturday next, as they are anxious to get further information.

"Ole Mr. Hertel, he had \$1,000 in his pocket when he was killed, and he was carrying a large amount of cotton from that section."

His afternoon a white boy, nine years old, living on Parson street, was killed in the head by a mule and instantly killed.

The steamship Tallahassee arrived to-day from New York.

E. F. Howell, Milton Reese, Fleming Davidson and John W. White, are in the city, the latter being Captain Kalligant, being treated with distinguished consideration.

Through to Savannah.—A bill to extend the Savannah and Knoxville railroad to Savannah, S. C., and also to sit in the completion of the Savannah Valley railroad. This will give the Central railroad two lines of railway into the very heart of South Carolina and bring a large amount of cotton from that section.

Prostitute Rehearsal.—A very reche affair is set down for Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at Co. Lydia hall. It is to be the first of a series of musical union promenade rehearsals. The full military band, under the direction of Julius Krag, will fill the first part of the programme. The second part will consist of dance music by the orchestra of the Musical Union, led by Charles Ledy well known in Atlanta as a first-class violinist and cornet player.

## A WONDERFUL MACHINE.

In Which the Patrons of the South are Interested—A City Sharpener.



## \$1,000 IN GOLD!

A day or two ago an old man with one foot in the grave, came in and said:

"They say you put 'talc' or 'talk' in your Perfect Pastry Patent."

"Who says so?"

"They say so," he replied.

"Who is they?"

"I don't know. They say so."

Well, we don't know who "they" are, but we will give \$1,000 in gold to any reputable chemist who will find a particle of foreign substance or a trace of anything but the very best winter wheat in the Perfect Pastry Patent flour.

"They" can make money if they will prove their false charges.

WYLY & GREENE.

P. P. P.

Perfect

Pastry

Patent.

WYLY & GREENE.

## PERFECT PASTRY PATENT A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

Office Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Ga., September 1st.

In opening the fall trade we take pleasure in announcing that we are now prepared to fill promptly all orders for the celebrated "Perfect Pastry Patent" Flour, that has so easily become established during the past year as the best flour ever sold in a southern market.

The demand for this famous flour has so far exceeded the supply, and so far outrun our expectations that we have been unable to fill orders promptly, and we have been subjected to much annoyance, and our customers and the public much inconvenience on this account. The "Planet Mills," at which our flour is made have lately been increased to a capacity of

## TWO THOUSAND BARRELS A DAY

and we are therefore able to supply our customers in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Carolina without any delay.

It is needless for us to repeat what we have said so often and so earnestly about the Perfect Pastry Patent. We squarely and openly guarantee it to be the best flour, of higher grade and better quality, sold in this market. The mill, located in the heart of the best winter wheat section in this country (at Litchfield, Ill.) is the largest winter wheat mill in the world, and with its capacity of 2,000 barrels a day, has everything at stake on the clear superiority of its flour.

In informing the trade that we can now promptly meet its demands, we repeat that every pound of this flour is sold with our guarantee that it is the best flour sold in this market. Calling attention to our complete line of Groceries and Provisions, which we offer to the trade at the lowest rates and on the best terms, we are,

Very Respectfully, WYLY & GREENE.

P. P. P.

Perfect

Pastry

Patent.

WYLY & GREENE.

## PERFECT PASTRY AS A TARGET!

Ever since the wonderful success of the Perfect Pastry Flour it has been the target for little mills and little minds, and the standard by which other flours are measured.

Scene—A Prosperous Store. (Enter Drummer).

"I would like to sell you some flour that I will guarantee to be as good as Wyly & Green's Perfect Pastry."

"I don't believe I care to buy it. The Perfect Pastry is good enough for me, and I'm tired of trying inferior flours that are guaranteed to be as good as it is. I know what I am handling when I handle the Perfect Pastry, but I don't know what I'm handling when I try others. Believe I won't try any new brand."

(Exit Drummer), and after this abuse of the Perfect Pastry Patent.

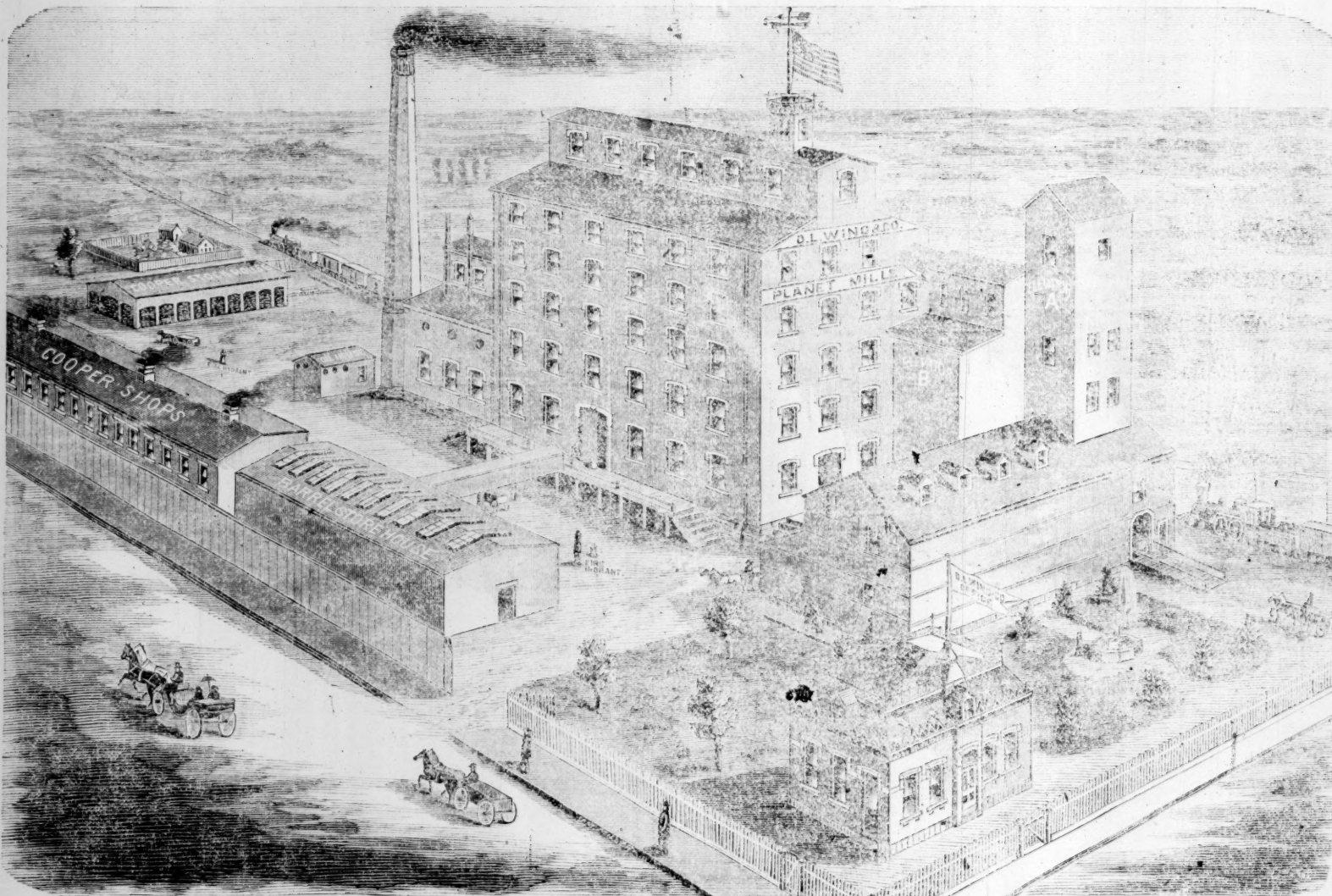
Perfect

Pastry

Patent.

The best Flour ever sold in a southern market.

WYLY & GREENE.



Perfect

Pastry

Patent.

Capacity 2,000 barrels a day. The finest and best Flour.

WYLY & GREENE.

## A FINE CONSTITUENCY.

It may be asked who we refer to as to the superiority of the Perfect Pastry Patent Flour?

Mr. F. M. Jack, of the Peachtree street bakery, and R. W. Hardwick, of the Vienna bakery, Marietta street, use it for making the finest and most delicious breads, and say it is beyond comparison the best flour they ever used.

More than 100 of the best retail grocers of Atlanta will tell you that when a customer sends for "the best flour that can be had," they send them the Perfect Pastry Patent Flour, and these grocers will tell you they have never had a single complaint of the Perfect Pastry flour.

More than 500 grocers throughout Georgia and the adjoining states will tell you that they supply their best trade with the Perfect Pastry, and that it gives such satisfaction as no other flour ever gave.

More than 10,000 families in Georgia and the adjoining states will tell you that the Perfect Pastry is making their homes happy and keeping old folks and children healthy—and that this flour is a positive benefaction.

Of the thousands and thousands of barrels of Perfect Pastry sold, we have never had one complaint. The flour is as its name implies—PERFECT.

Perfect

Pastry

Patent.

WYLY & GREENE.

P. P. P.

## PERFECT PASTRY PATENT.

### AS TO ADVERTISING.

We have been frequently asked why we had stopped advertising the Perfect Pastry Patent.

We reply that we stopped simply because the demand exceeded the supply and we needed the flour worse than we needed customers.

We begin our advertising again this morning because the capacity of the mill is increased to 2,000 barrels a day, and we can now supply the trade promptly.

We are often asked why we advertise a single article, instead of our whole stock. Why we advertise the "best flour" instead of the "best sugar," or the "best meat."

Our reply is that we carry a stock of groceries made up of the best goods in each line that we can buy in any market. But other grocers can do the same. But our flour is the best flour that is sold in this market. It is better than any other flour and it is our duty to let the public know it. In quality and excellence, no other flour approaches, and no other flour that can be procured will equal it. Having the control of this one article, that is superior to all others of the same kind, we think it proper to advertise this one article and let our general business take care of itself. We try to sell the best groceries at the lowest prices consistent with safe management, but other dealers may sell as good goods at as low price as we do.

But nowhere else can you buy as good an article of flour as our Perfect Pastry Patent at any price, and we therefore call your attention to its fine qualities. It is the best flour that is offered to the trade.

WYLY & GREENE.

Perfect

Pastry

Patent.

WYLY & GREENE.

P. P. P.

## GUARANTEEING PERFECT BREAD.

"Does the use of the Perfect Pastry Flour guarantee light and delicious bread?"

"It does; provided you use good lard and a fine baking powder. Poor lard and inefficient baking powder will spoil any bread."

"But if you will take the Perfect Pastry Flour, and use some such clean and sweet lard as the 'O. K.," Hughes, Taggart & Co's choice leaf, Fred Lieb & Son's choice leaf, or Golden Porkhouse choice leaf, and then the 'Royal' baking powder which does its work perfectly, we guarantee that nothing can prevent your having the best of bread—Bread that is pure, light, delicious—bread that is sweet and wholesome and healthy, and that of itself with butter and milk, will make a feast fit for a king."

It costs you no more to get Perfect Pastry than any of the other so called first-class flour. Then why not insist on your grocer furnishing you with the Perfect Pastry? It is incomparably the best flour and makes more bread to the barrel than any other.

WYLY & GREENE.



















